The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,831.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage ...	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town-- „	28 0
——— including postage .... „	38 0
For three months advance delivered in Town-- „	15 0
——— including postage.... „	21 0
For one month delivered in Town ..... „	6 0
——— including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto-- „	2 8
Third Ditto ... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BATHS.

GASCOIGNE—December 16th, at his residence Battersea, London, of disease of the heart, John Gascoigne, Esq., Architect, late of Bombay, aged 49 years.

PREMJEE—January 30th, Kalbadavi Road, Mr. Premjee Jeewan, aged 53 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Muscat	„ Muscat ....
„ Linga	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah.... 8th & 22nd	Arrive Bombay ...

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 614 Tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on Monday, the 3rd February, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers from Bombay for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on	10th and 26th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 458 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. it is despatched at 9 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 27th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagpatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	19	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Galle	20	„ Galle	
„ Colombo	21	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	28
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,055 Tons, 200 H. P., Captain W. H. Parker, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th February.

The steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, as they can land at Calicut for Bangore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

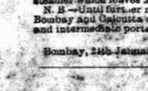
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon main steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

FOR HAVRE.



(To sail about 25th proximo)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 900 tons register, Captain Napier, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE, on board Ship "CAMEO," just arrived from Liverpool, fine thoroughbred English Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, and Bull and Mastiff Puppies, well reared, and excellent Watch Dogs. Also Irish and American Beef and Pork. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

Captain J. BULFORD.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,

2 APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Albertz and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large selection of views, groups, and character C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 2½ yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....	£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....	£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£ 54 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....	£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 19th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation à Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars,	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Coloured do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS ARE COMING.

NOTICE.—RESPECTABLE BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines, where every attention is paid to secure the comfort of Lodgers.

Terms—Moderate.

Camp, Kurrachee

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th Proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th January 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. S. HILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEREE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

ESTATE OF MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE AND SONS.—The following Properties belonging to this Estate, are open for sale by Private Contract, and the Trustees will be glad to entertain up to 15th February next, fair offers, either for all the properties together, or for particular lots, as may suit intending purchasers:

1. A fine large upper storied House, situated at the Worley end of the Vellard, opposite Love Grove; the ground on which the House stands, and which surrounds it measures about 9,500 square yards, more or less.

2. An extensive piece of ground at Naigaum, measuring about 27,900 yards, more or less, with four or five built up wells, and nicely adapted for gardening or cultivation. On the ground is a Pucka built House, and on about the same locality, though divided from the Property, are five pieces of ground, measuring together about 3,100 square yards, more or less.

3. One piece of Hilly Ground at Parell, measuring about 11,000 square yards, more or less.

4. Three Bungalows at Matheran, with all necessary furniture; namely:—

(a) "Maldouga House," situated on the Maldouga Hills, with 4 acres and 3 Goontas of ground surrounding the House.

(b) "Ewart's Lodge," situated on Louisa Point, with 2 acres and 3 Goontas, of ground.

(c) "Wadia Lodge," situated near the Bazar, with 6 acres and 32 Goontas of ground.

Should further information regarding the properties be required, the same will be furnished on application to

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 22, Church Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1868.

PROCLAMATION. BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1868 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give Notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give Notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 20th day of January 1868, and in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAMON AMEEN bin ESMAIL has contracted to sell that piece of Government Ground with the Dwelling-houses and premises thereon, situate on the East side of Duncan Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, and now in the occupation of the said Mamon Ameen bin Esmail and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,866 and 867 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 99 and 100, and containing by admeasurement 332-8/9 square yards little more or less and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Duncan Road, on the North by the House of Goree Baba, and on the South by the House of Vulubdass Vussonjee. Any persons claiming any interest in the said land, dwelling-house or premises are required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof at my Office in Rampart Row, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1868.

H. MANISTY, Solicitor, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Mrs. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd February 1868 at 4 P. M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts to the 31st December 1867.

2. To pass a Resolution authorizing the Directors to make such a distribution of the Funds in hands as may be agreed on.

3. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch. Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. R. Chapman, Esq. Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq. Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. R. Scobie, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.

The Board makes grants to schools at Byculla, Colaba, Fort George, and to two schools at Poona. Amount of grants Rs. 426 a month. Aggregate attendance at schools 245.

The Board is also endeavouring to raise Rs. 20,000 to meet an equal amount from Government, for the erection of a School House for forty Boys on the Esplanade, as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton.

Subscriptions both to the General Fund, and to the Bishop Cotton Memorial Fund, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 17th September 1867. Honorary Secretary.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON (CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1862, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share certificates at the Registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Ld.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 2½; Credit Rs. 22; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Balcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. Wyman Bros, Publishers, Hare Street, Calcutta.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

Mrs. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.

HATS for Ladies and Children.

INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.

A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.

FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.

New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.

GARABALDI'S in great variety.

BLACK Lace Mauvis and Redondes.

Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.

„ „ for Children.

BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.

GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.

MOIRE ANTIQUE „ TARLATANS, ALPACCA'S, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.

BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.

WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crops.

KINCKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.

READY MADE SKIRTS.

JET Chains,

„ Brooches,

„ Earrings.

„ Buckles.

„ Combs.

GOLD Buckles.

„ Combs, &c., &c.

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by remittance of satisfactory reference in Bombay.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.,	Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs Finlay Scott & Co.
Ardeshesr Hormusjee, Esq.	Dorabjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hope & Lambert.

Secretary and Treasurer.—

Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Foras Roads on the Elats near Byculla.

The Drawings and Specification of the proposed Roads may be inspected and the Bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 4th day of February 1868 addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co. have made a further improvement in this luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET, FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought).

5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD, OFFICE, AND AMATEUR'S GRINDSTONES. These consist of a fine, free, fast cutting Circular Stone, mounted upon an Iron stand with Water Trough.

Diameter of stones 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 inches	
Price	5-7, 9-11, 13-15, 17- Rs.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all concerned, that I have THIS DAY constituted THOMAS PATTISON as my Agent, with full power to pay, and receive all monies, and transact all my affairs during my temporary absence from Bombay.

Wm. PATTISON, Plumber,
No. 12, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 29th January, 1868.

A. LAING, Machinist, and General Mechanic and Gun and Pistol maker. From Edinburgh, Corsetjee Socklajee Street, Byculla.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings. R. PARTRIDGE.

Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwar, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet ...£3-15-0	Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6	LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Fancy Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Dock, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS N.!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.

BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.

EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.

LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.

BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.

EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.

LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.

DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.

THE GLENGARY Do.

THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
„ Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Paragon.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.

OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P. S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gavin Steel*, and *Windsor Castle*.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Port Cannings close at 240. Elphinstones 545. New do. 80. Victorias 950. Backbays 350. New Bank of Bombay Shares 3½ premium. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Sub cribed Capital	Numi. Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,600 pr share
1,015,000	1,000	1,000	6 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	55 per share
1,000,000	500	275	....	Ditto Ditto New	400 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Privt. Bank	160 per share.
2,000,000	250	200	6pa.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	200	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
400,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile bank of India London & China	33 ⅞ ct prem.
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China	17
3,750,000	200	1,000	13	Madras Bank	18½ p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	National Bank of India	63 p. ct.
500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	130 to 130
1,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	70 p. share
..	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	2 p. s shr
					6¼ pd. pm

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10.00	7,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	350
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	545 p.sh
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	55 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co.	7 50 to 95 p.sh
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co	505 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Fort Canning	240 p. s.
1,100,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co	955 per sh.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10¼ to 1s 10 9/16d
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s 10¼d. 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	½ dis.
Do.	30 days' sight	¼ pm.
Do.	60 Do. do.	Par.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days' sight	2 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1885-86	93¼ to 93¾
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1859-57	102¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-65	103
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 p.c.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 395
Carolus	" 390
Mexican Dollars	" 390
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 225
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31ST JANUARY, 1868.

		PER CANDY,
Oomrawuttees	Old	135 to 137
Akote	"	
Khandeish	"	130 to 132
Barsee	"	
Dholleras	"	140 to 145
Bhownuggur	"	
Hingunghaut	"	140 to 145
Broach	"	140 to 145
Veeravul	"	128 to 125
Vingoria	"	137 to 140
Oumpta	"	135 to 137
Dharwar Sawgimeed	"	145 to 150
Oomrawuttees	New	165 to 170
Akote	"	
Ready Sales		1100 Candies
For delivery		2200

Market Firm. Good demand.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 23rd November 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
HONGKONG.		CUTCH.	
Gold Bullion	1,30,050	Gold	26,100
Silver "	2,01,290	CONCAN BRITISH.	
" Coin	22,000	Gold	18,04
CEYLON.		" Coin	641
Gold Bullion	5,34,120	Rupee s	1,18,18
AFRICAN COAST.		GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Gold Coin	1,100	Gold	5,10
Silver Coin	1,300	KUNRACHEE.	
" Dollars	3,000	Silver	2,500
PERSIAN GULF.		Rupees	1,500
Gold Coin	9,900	RED SEA.	
Silver Coin	9,200	Silver Coin	22,0
PENANG.		GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
Silver	2,000	Rupee s	2,400
CUTCH.		MALABAR BRITISH.	0
Gold Coin	2,000	Gold Coin	400
Silver Coin	10,400	GUZERATEE	7,00
GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.		Silver Bullion	1,80
Rupees	9,100	Rupee s	3 0660
ADEN.		SOUTH CANARA.	
Silver Coin	2,800	Gold Coin	2,400
Gold Sovereigns	1,750	Total Gold Rs.	1,06,381
Rupees	250	" Silver	2,66,120
MALABAR BRITISH.		Total for the week Rs.	3,62,720
Gold	1,300	Previously Exported in the year 1867	2,43,68,013
Silver Dollars	1,474	Total from 1st Janv. to 23rd Nov. 1867	2,47,30,733
CONCAN BRITISH.		Ditto same period 1866	4,13,26,146
Rupees	59,500	Decrease	1,65,95,421
Total Gold Rs.	6,90,320		
" Silver "	3,30,054		
Total for the week Rs.	10,10,374		
Previously Imported in the year 1867	6,67,30,268		
Total from 1st Janv. to 23rd November 1867	6,77,30,642		
Ditto same period 1866	10,56,40,445		
Decrease	9,82,19,803		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 31.

Butler, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I.
Bean, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave from Ahmedabad
Reilley, Veterinary Surgeon, 7th Dragoon Guards, to join from Mean Meer.
Leckie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURE.—JAN. 31.

Carey, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 31st January, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for January 1868 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 6th, payment of remittances to Bombay from Officers and Establishment in Abyssinia.

On Saturday, the 8th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion.

On Tuesday, the 11th, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment N. I.

On Thursday, the 13th, H. M.'s 8th Regiment N. I.

On Friday, the 14th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 15th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 17th, Depot of Her Majesty's 25th Regiment N. I.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Thursday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Friday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—31st JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t.	£2 0s. Nomi.
" Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£1 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 31.	Sandis (s)	Soames	Kurrachee, Jan. 27.
	Windsor Castle	Fryce	Kurrachee, Jan. 27.
	Zenobia	Hutchins	Kurrachee, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 31.	Fathe Salem	Mosey	Annesley Bay.
	Bosworth	Nicholls	Annesley Bay.
	Waterloo	Osbourne	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Cordier*, Jones, bound to London.
Ship *Jane Leech*, Smith, bound to Havre.
Ship *Commander*, Dow, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Mont Blanc*, Chasey bound to Amherst.

§ The ship *Comedre*, Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. II.—VOL. 2.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, Fort, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s, Rampart Row Price Re. 2 per copy.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs, and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well, that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent) opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published once in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Douat and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purmah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WANTED by a Gentleman board and lodging in the Fort, address stating terms to "Z" care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE-HOUSE.—Until further notice the price of Ice will be NINE PIE per pound in Fort, ONE ANNA per pound at Byculla.

B. F. FIELD, JR.

NOTICE.—Our Office is now in Messrs. TRICUMJEE VELLJEE & Co's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom-House.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—AKOLA EXHIBITION.—NOTICE—Tickets issued to the Visitors of the Akola Exhibition will be available for return journey up to 3rd February inclusive.

W. KNOX, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1868.

NOTICE.—THE Office of the Official Liquidators of the ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION has this day been removed to No. 12 Rampart Row.

Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
JAMES GREIG.

Bombay, 30th January 1868.

FOR SALE.—The first class Iron Ship "Compta" 1,009 tons built in 1864 and classed A 1 she is chartered to Government for six months certain from 13th November 1867 at Rs. 11 per ton a month.

Offers will be received by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. Agents to the Liquidators of the Iron ship Co. Limited.

Bombay, 31st January 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

HORSES.—HORSES.—HORSES. NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers, and public in general that they have this day received a fresh Batch, of 43 ARAB HORSES from "Eniza" belonging to the well known Arab Merchant MUSSAN. Comprising of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and Showy Riding Horses.

Nusserwanjee Maneckjee's Sons faithfully recommend a visit to their Stables, at Byculla, as the "Horses," are well worth looking at.

31, Byculla Stables, 1st February 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed Tenders up to 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo for the supply of—

14 Hogsheads of Pale Ale.

The Beer will be subject to survey and the decision of the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will be final as regards rejection or otherwise.

Forms of tenders and other information may be obtained on application at this office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

C. F. KRAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 31st January 68.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S.S. "Mariabai," 810 tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY the 8th February at noon for Cochin, calling at Ruthagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, and Cochin.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate of house for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act. XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the estate of FAZAL NOOR MAHOMED, RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, Insolvent traders, lately trading under the name and firm of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy Sons and Company.

UPON hearing MR. MACFARLANE of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Attorneys to Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed, and on reading the Affidavit of the Applicants, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed, affirmed on the Twentieth day of June instant, and also on reading the certificate of Messrs. Henry Gamble and John Macfarlane, Trustees of the above estate, I do order that the said Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed be and are hereby permitted to recommence trading subject to the following conditions—First. That they shall keep true, proper and correct books of accounts, in which shall be entered full particulars of all their business transactions, that the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the trustees of their estate, until they shall obtain their final release from this Honorable Court, and that they do pay to their said Trustees one moiety of their Joint net profits and earnings during the next twelve months after having deducted the sum of Rupees One thousand per mensem for their joint personal expenses.

Second. That the Insolvents do render to the Trustees all requisite information and assistance during the liquidation of the said estate.—Dated this 4th day of July 1867.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Attorneys to Rahimtoola and Hoosein Noor Mahomed.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN.

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I.—Indian Finance.
II.—The Situation in Abyssinia.
III.—The Bank of Bengal Agency in Bombay.
IV.—Our relations with Afghanistan.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 5 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Poona the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Poona on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Poona on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered Letters and Baughy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 3 P.M.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place at FRAMJEE HALL, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th February.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

THE euphuistic method which is adopted in the present day in discussing all unsavoury topics, is not without its uses. What we lose in honesty, we gain in quantity; and what we lose in plainness, we gain in the wider reach, and deeper delving of our researches. Society will not in our days, tolerate the language which Smollett habitually used in works which passed freely into the hands of all ages and sexes, but it encourages discussions euphuistically treated, upon subjects which, even Smollett's daring would have hardly allowed him to have taken up. Considering the popularity which that villainous book, which affects to be a picture of private life in a Nunnery, has obtained among certain *ultra* Protestant sections of society, and having in regard the character of the *anti*-papistical lectures, taking the form of "disclosures on high authority," which Mr. Whalley, and the fanatic Brockman (an ex-Indian Colonel by the way, if we mistake not) are so fond of presiding over, in some of which "men are not admitted, unless married," one would suppose that modern society, provided it is put upon the table with due decorum, is rather partial to a nasty scandal, than otherwise. But with higher questions—great social questions—treated in a decorous yet popular way, we have observed a growing increase, and popularity of reception. And it is well that it should be so, for it is the only possible way in which such questions as prostitution, infanticide, and concubinage can be effectively discussed. By effectively, we mean freely and profitably.

Now there is one among these questions, or rather not among these, but one standing out huge and gloomy by itself, which is in silent growth, though pondered over deeply by many who dare not discuss it, attaining to dimensions such as (shoulder it into the back ground as we will) must necessarily force its way upon the public attention of English society, before many more years have passed over our heads. And we do not mean in so saying, that it will become the subject of scientific treatises, or *semi*-professional lectures, at politico-economical meetings. It has done that half a century ago, it is being done in our time. Two of the boldest thinkers of this century have taken it up—Malthus and Stuart Mill—and both have prophesied a rank growth to the evil which they tell us will one day make itself felt, be we willing to feel it or otherwise. That it has began to be felt, to a terrible degree of painfulness, but chiefly by the middle and professional classes, is perhaps no argument against the universality of its application, as intended by its authors. We allude to the subject of—Large Families. There is not one among our readers, we suspect, to whom the mention of this social tribulation, will not present a dozen examples of the truth of our estimate, when we place it in the fore rank of society's hard nuts. To appropriate the phrase of the *Times*, recently used upon another occasion, the "unspoken words" of almost every other man you meet, are full of this subject, in one form or another. The position is briefly this. The middle classes, from an unexampled prosperity, have arrived at an equally unexampled redundancy. The world is flooded with gentlemen. And the flood rises higher and higher. But the old outlets, wars, plagues, unskilful medical treatment, are closed. Wars are few, and short. A pestilence has not visited this generation. Medical skill, and the recognition of broad and simple, but strikingly successful hygienic truths, has lengthened and invigorated the national life amazingly. The flood all rolls one way, and its *surplus* waters cry angrily and bitterly for egress. Every outlet is thronged, and the struggle gets fiercer and fiercer every year. Ask any father who has educated his sons to an equality of social position with himself, and hear what he says. The Law, the Church, Medicine, Engineering, the Army, the Navy, the Civil Service, the Mercantile world, are choking with candidates, and no sooner has one made his way to a secure and encouraging stand-point, then he proceeds to add his quota to the stream of competition, and, for the room which his success has left vacant at the gateway, he contributes half a dozen candidates perhaps to the stream, as hungry and impatient as he himself once was. Malthus said to the working classes, to the indigent hand to mouth masses of his time, do not have large families, avoid reproduction, or you will starve. Emigration facilitated by the invention of steam, and cheapened and aided by Government, and other causes, has so far turned aside from them the sentence he pronounced. But it cannot do so for ever;—it has almost ceased to do so, as far as the middle classes go, and the question which the British professional man, or moderately wealthy merchant has now to face, is this, or rather the alternative is this, bring your children up to field labour, in the backwoods of America, or do as Malthus bade you do. It is at this point, where the value of Euphuism steps in, for it is difficult to frame words to popularise what Malthus did bid us do. If we say, embrace the Malthusian doctrine, or take pattern by our continental neighbours, one is just as far off. There is no escape, in fact, from stating the advice, in so many words. Suppose we put it thus:—Malthus' advice to people likely to have large families—"Dont." Well that was, in a single word the advice which he enforced from his quiet Surrey vicarage, upon his generation, in one of the most extraordinary, memorable, and world stirring essays, which ever fell from the pen of man. His disciples have since called it a revelation; his opponents—a detestable social heresy. Meanwhile upon the continent, folks shrug their shoulders and demand what must the obtuseness of the Briton be that he needed a revelation? But the moral cockrobins of the period flattered round the essay, and threw the leaves of those well known British evergreens, the pooh-pooh! and oh fie! upon it, and when the author had passed away, he and his essay had become almost legendary, although Stuart Mill, and others, at sundry times, raked the leaves off again, and bade society to undeceive itself, but not to much purpose; and so time has gone on half a century and more, and like an anthem to his memory, the cry now in middle class life comes up from all sides, "What on earth are we to do with our children?" Do our readers ever remember to have heard it.

So impregnable, however, is that stupendous principle, British virtue, that, when this cry first became apparent, as being a thing, that would not hold its peace, British virtue aforesaid sought safety in its favorite harbour of refuge—compromise. There were, and still are being, a great many compromises put forward. Among them was one by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, whether with the approbation of her husband, or no, we were never quite certain. It was not, altogether logical. She started with a paraphrase of one of her husband's propositions, in his essay upon the probable future of the working classes. According to this, or rather to her rendering of it, womenkind ought to regard thiemselves as being intended for something nobler, and more profitable to society, than as mere machines for producing a totally unnecessary abundance of babies. They can work at most things, as well as men; let them work, and sink their much abused maternal functions, in the more elevating occupation of working for their own living. How this would tend to reduce the pressure of existing competition among the labouring classes, was never quite apparent to us. Nor did we ever clearly understand to what precise extent, this abandonment of the maternal functions was to be carried. It was, of course, apparent at a glance, that this species of improvement, if pursued unlimitedly, would improve that noble animal, the man, off the face of the earth altogether, in the course of half a century or so, and as this was not the authoress's intention, it becomes a matter of curiosity to know what was. However, as her advice has not been followed appreciably even in part, the question is of no particular importance. Our present object is, to draw attention to one patent fact, viz. that the English middle class has reproduced, and is still doing so in spite of the alleged obstacles to marriage, of which we have lately heard so much since the days of the "Belgravian Lament," until now every avenue to the professional, or mercantile careers, is choke full with ravenous candidates, educated to the brim with the last new knowledge, well bred, well dressed, well principled, and possessing every advantage except the consummate one of knowing how on earth they are to win their bread. There must be something at fault somewhere. It is sheer nonsense to deny it. The same wild rush from the clutches of the demon of genteel starvation, is not observable on the Continent. It may be that middle class prosperity has induced middle class high living. It may be that the fault lies with the disposition (which it is satisfactory to know that nothing is ever likely to overcome) of parents to bring up their children upon a higher if possible, or on an equal social scale, certainly, to that on which they themselves are placed; or it may be goodness knows what; but there is the fact, and the wails of its victims grow louder every year. That ploughing, sheep watching, *i. e.* cattle driving, tree felling, and raft loading, is yet to be obtained, with tolerable ease, in the younger Colonies, and in the back woods of America, Canada, and Brazil, hardly helps out the fact, seeing that the class in question does not, and never will, educate its sons to such pursuits, and that if they did, an ineradicable touchiness arising from the promptings of social pride would expose them to a hopeless competition, with men of rougher mould, and less sensitive natures. Day labourers, who cannot put up with a little objurgatory personality, nor contrive to enjoy existence in the society of frowsy boors, are not likely to succeed long, even in the backwoods of America. Razors will never compete with axes, temper them ever so roughly.

Perhaps, if Government were to organize a few regiments of "Light Cavalry Guards," after the fashion of Louis XIV's. "Mousquetaires" allowing its members decently good pay, the privilege of mufti and a social recognition to its non-commissioned members, it might create a career for this class, and relieve the existing pressure in a great measure. It would at any rate, secure for the country the finest cavalry corps in the whole world, and after a good sound campaign, would allow the middle classes to reproduce recruits without any violation of conscience.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Maine, who arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer, passed through Nagpore on Tuesday night *en route* to Calcutta via Jubbulpore. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the fort at Seetabuldee at sunrise on Wednesday morning in honor of the honorable gentleman's arrival.

TOWARDS the end of December it is usual to expect a slight fall of rain in Kandeish, the Berars, and some parts of Central India. This season has been in this respect an exceptional one, and it was only on Friday evening, the 24th instant, that any rain fell in these parts. From that time up to the present a heavy fall has taken place throughout these districts. We are sorry to hear that considerable anxiety is felt in the cotton districts on account of the heavy rains, fears being entertained that the crops will sustain serious damage by the present unseasonable weather. Dak travelling between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, too, is seriously inconvenienced from the same cause.

LATEST NEWS.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY'S MEETING.

(Specially Telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.)

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY.

At the general meeting of shareholders of the Port Canning Company a stormy discussion took place, and a resolution was passed that Mr. Schiller be allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and that for this purpose the meeting be adjourned till 28th February. A division took place, and a poll was demanded, the result to be stated within seven days.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 31ST JAN.

Government paper. { Fours 5¼ to 5½ Rs. Fives 3⅞ to 9 Rupees. Fives & half 14¼ Rs.

Exchange, six months' sight 1s. 10⅛d.
Freights dead weight Rice £3 15s. nominal.
Seeds Linseed £4 5s. nominal.
Jute, £3 15s. nominal.
Saltpetre Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 6-1.
Sugar Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2-5.
Madapollam
Mule Twist, 5 as. 6 pies
Market for Piece Goods, unchanged, fair amount of sales
Market for Twist, firm.

REVIEW.

Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis. Commenced by the late JOSEPH PARKES, *Esq., completed and edited by* HERMAN MERIVALE, M. A. *2 vols. London: Longmans.*

IF it be true, as Lady Francis asserts in the memoranda about her departed husband with which she supplied the compilers of the volumes before us, that the main reason Sir Philip gave (or rather suggested, for he never fairly admitted the authorship) for concealing from the public the identity of the author of *Junius* was that "so long as the author could not be certainly ascertained the work would preserve a greater interest, would be studied and re-studied to assist the investigation of the secret, and that the principles would sink deep into the minds of the public, whilst they were searching it to gratify curiosity or to support opinion," this ingenious device for giving a lasting interest to ephemeral writings, and preserving as a classic what might otherwise have been long ago put on the shelf as a collection of obsolete political pamphlets, has certainly been in great measure successful. The author of *Junius* may justly be regarded as the founder of political journalism in England; the writings of this one man did more to secure the liberty and strengthen the influence of the press than all the Liberal statesmen of last century were able to accomplish. It is true that as soon as he had opened the way a host of able journalists rushed in to complete the work that *Junius* had proved to be practicable, and that we now make it our boast that we have a more abundant, a cheaper, and above all a more respectable, political literature provided by the daily papers than *Junius* ever dreamt of; but, to borrow an illustration which M. Edmond About uses for a more questionable purpose, it is not because we are in these days accustomed to the spectacle of fleets of magnificent steamers crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic in voyages of eight or ten days, that we ought to deny all merit to Columbus for having dared in his crazy caravel to discover America. If a single sheet of the *Times* is of more value than all the writings of Thucydides, much more rarely must it surpass in worth all the letters of *Junius*; and yet it were ungrateful on our part, while enjoying the privilege of reading our daily papers, not to remember that it was *Junius* who made the existence of the *Times* newspaper possible. Nevertheless, but for the mystery attaching to the authorship, the *Letters of Junius* would in this busy age have ceased to be read except by painstaking historians of the early years of the reign of George the Third. One might even go further and say that perhaps even this added interest of the mystery would have been insufficient to save the famous letters from oblivion had not the genius of Macaulay given fresh life in our own time to a discussion of which even the literary world had begun to grow weary. Since Macaulay took up the question, every reviewer has considered it a work of obligation to write at least one essay on the authorship of *Junius*; and, if we had to thank Mr. Parkes and Mr. Merivale for nothing else, they have at least done good service in depriving third and fourth-rate critics of all pretence for renewing a controversy in which they can but reiterate what has been better said before. The case in favour of Francis, as put by Macaulay, was almost irresistible; and Mr. Merivale completely oversets the only argument of any force adduced on the other side, for he shows that it was Francis's usual rule to vilify every man who had done him a service or been his intimate friend, and therefore that it was quite in character for him under the signature of *Junius* to abuse one of his chief patrons and benefactors.

But it is only after *Junius* had published his last letter that the career of Sir Philip Francis begins to have a special interest for Indian readers. Mr. Merivale can offer no more probable reason for the appointment of an obsure man, who had been a clerk in the War Office, to the important post of Member of the Council of India, with a salary of £10,000 a year, than the desire of Lord North and the King to offer a powerful but needy opponent, whose disguise they had penetrated, such a bribe as would induce him to give up writing anonymous attacks on Government in the newspapers, and leave the country. Francis was not the sort of man to be paid for writing to order. He was perfectly honest in his political opinions, and his temper was too vehement to permit him to advocate any cause in which his sympathies were not engaged; but ambition was his ruling passion, and the temptation of making a fortune in India, or becoming Governor General of that dependency, may naturally have led him so far to bargain with his conscience as to agree to keep silence on English politics though he could not have been persuaded by any bribe to write what he did not believe. In his later years Francis was accused unjustly of avarice; but it is due to him to say that he never loved money for itself, but only for what it could help him to accomplish. What he longed for was position and power; to be "somebody" in the world before he died. Thus, in a letter he wrote after returning from India to an old Calcutta friend, he says:—"You talk very loosely about ten thousand pounds. When you have five times that sum realized here, I give you leave to come to England,

THE INSOLVENCY OF MUNCHERJEE HEERJEE READY MONEY.

THE insolvent Muncherjee Heerjee Ready-money was yesterday brought up, by the marshall of the County Caol, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, before the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould, at the High Court, in order that the question as to whether he should not be discharged from custody might be discussed.

Mr. Marriott, Clerk of the Crown, read the warrant under which the insolvent had been committed to prison. This warrant, which was dated 30th November, directed that the insolvent should be kept in confinement for two calendar months from that date, for an offence committed under section 50 of the Act. Mr. Marriott stated that that was the only warrant, but he read an order, also drawn up under the direction of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, directing that the insolvent should be discharged in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in his schedule, so soon as he should have been in custody for six calendar months in the County Coal, on the civil side, at the suit of H. and A. Berens, his opposing creditors, such term of custody to date from the date of the order (30th Nov.)

Mr. McCulloch (with whom Mr. Macpherson appeared) argued at considerable length that the insolvent ought to be released. He understood that the prisoner was now held in custody, not under any warrant, but under an order of the Insolvent Court made in pursuance of Sec. 51 of the Act; the period specified in the warrant by which the insolvent had been at first detained, and which related to an offence under section 50, having now expired. The question therefore to consider was whether that order justified his present detention in custody. The only point which he thought it would be necessary to discuss was as to whether a detention "at the suit of the Insaid H. and A. Berens" could be construed to mean simply at the request of that creditor, or whether it meant the result of a judicial process, instituted in the Court by the opposing creditor it should appear to the Court that the prisoner could only be detained at the suit of the opposing creditor, in the sense that he must have obtained execution against the prisoner in the usual manner, then it was clear that there could be no sufficient answer to this application for his discharge, because no suit had even been commenced by the opposing creditor, much less carried to judgment. Besides this, it did not appear that up till this time there had even been a request made by the creditor for the detention of the insolvent.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Otherwise than he might be inferred to have made the request by the fact of his opposition in the Insolvent Court.

Mr. McCulloch said that was all, and that the inference from that opposition could only be very slight, as the opposition had been with the view only of keeping the insolvent from obtaining a release from his liabilities, and as there had never been any distinct application by the opposing creditor that the insolvent should be imprisoned. The concluding passage of section 52, from which it appeared that the insolvent should be entitled to his discharge at the expiration of the period specified, "notwithstanding that he may have been out of actual custody during all or any part of the time mentioned in such order, by reason of such insolvent not having been arrested or detained during such time or any part thereof," clearly showed that this detention in prison was to be the act of the creditor, not of the Court. The Court did not concern itself in any degree with the imprisonment under section 51, further than to give permission to the creditor to hold the prisoner in custody within a certain time, but whether so kept in custody during the whole of that time or not he was to be entitled to his discharge at the expiration of the specified period. As to the meaning of the words "at the suit" of the creditor, he contended that it was rendered clear by the words occurring in the same section—viz., "in the same manner as he (the insolvent) would have been subject and liable thereto if this Act had not passed." It was unnecessary for him to argue that, apart from the operation of this Act, a debtor was only liable to be detained in prison at the suit of a creditor who had obtained judgment and execution against him; and it was clearly this method which was referred to in the words he had quoted. The learned counsel cited the case of *Samuel* vs. *Nattleship*, Law Journal vol. 11, p. 185, common law series, Q. B. reports, to show that under the corresponding English Act, the words "at the suit" had been held to mean the ordinary legal process. If the Court should decide contrary to those contentions, there would be a practical difficulty arising from the fact that in a case where the creditor did not require that the insolvent should be detained, there would be no provision by which he could be made to provide the "reasonable allowance" which it was contemplated the insolvent should get when confined at the suit of a creditor; and the absence of such a provision was another proof that the Court could not move of itself in enforcing the punishment under section 51, but that it was for the creditor to do so.

The Chief Justice—Did not my brother Westropp, in a case which is well known, allow the insolvent to be discharged under this section 51?

Mr. McCulloch—That was Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy's case. It was on affidavits of illness I think.

Mr. Fergusson (Clerk of the Insolvent Court)—He was discharged under section 51 with the consent of the detaining creditors.

Mr. McCulloch in concluding his remarks acknowledged the assistance he had received from his learned junior Mr. Macpherson, who had discovered the authority he had quoted from the *Law Journal*.

Mr. Macpherson did not wish to add anything to what his learned friend Mr. McCulloch had said.

The Chief Justice—You seem however to have given most efficient assistance.

Mr. albert Marcus, who said he held a power of attorney from the firm of Messrs. H. and A. Berens, came forward and said that as the case was a very bad one, in his humble opinion, against the insolvent, he thought it would be too lenient to discharge the insolvent at present.

The Chief Justice said that was not the question for this Court to consider, it having been adjudicated upon by the Commissioner.

Mr. Marcus did not at all wish to call the learned Commissioner's judgment in question, but he begged respectfully to submit that the insolvent should not be discharged.

The Chief Justice—Well, you had better proceed to argue on the question of law now before this Court. You have heard the argument of the learned counsel.

Mr. Marcus—Well, it appears to me that the simple question is whether the proceeding under the learned Commissioner's order is correct or incorrect. As far as my knowledge goes, it appears to me it is quite correct.

The Chief Justice—You can scarcely expect that we will be guided by the opinion of a gentlemen who, although he may be a most competent judge of some other matters, can hardly be in a position to form an opinion upon the construction of the Insolvent Act.

Mr. Marcus would not presume to take up his Lordship's valuable time with any arguments, but would simply ask to be allowed to state that he did not consent to the discharge of the insolvent.

The Chief Justice—But you have taken no steps to detain the insolvent in custody?

Mr. Marcus—No, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Is it your intention to do so?

Mr. Marcus—If your lordship thinks I may.

The Chief Justice—I will not pledge myself as to what I will do. Then, you let the matter rest with the order of the Commissioner?

Mr. Marcus—Yes.

After some consultation between the Judges,

The Chief Justice said—I am of opinion that no legal ground has been shown for the further detention of the prisoner, and that he is entitled to his discharge. The meaning of the words in section 51 of the Indian Insolvent Act—"That in case it shall appear &c., * * * it shal land may be lawful for such Court to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid forthwith, excepting as to any debts, sum or sums of money, or damages, to be specially mentioned in the order, and as to such debt or debts, sum or sums of money, or damages, to adjudge that such insolvent shall be so discharged and so entitled as aforesaid as soon as he shall have been in custody at the suit of the person or persons who shall be creditor or creditors for the same respectively, for such period or periods, not exceeding two years in the whole, as such Court shall direct"—is apparent from the provision in the following section, which provides that "in all cases where it shall have been ordered that any such insolvent shall be discharged from imprisonment as aforesaid at some future period, such insolvent shall be subject and liable to be detained in prison, and to be arrested and charged in custody, at the suit of any one or more of his creditors with respect to whom it shall have been so ordered, at any time before such period shall have arrived, in the same manner as he would have been subject and liable thereto if this Act had not passed." It is also apparent from the proviso, that when the period shall have expired he shall be entitled to the benefit of the protection of the Act, notwithstanding he may have been out of actual custody all or any part of the time mentioned, by reason of his not having been detained during the whole of the time. That provision in sec. 52 appears to me to make it clear that "at the suit of the person or persons who shall be creditor or creditors" must mean, at their suit by means of their detaining him by process of the court and by the power which they might have acquired of detaining or arresting him supposing this Act had not been passed; and if such proceedings have not been taken, the insolvent would be entitled to his discharge under the provisions of the Act. And I might make this remark, which was made by Mr. Justice Paterson in the case to which we have been referred, that I am not prepared to say, precisely, what was the intention of the Legislature, but the words of the Act are quite clear, and we must be governed by the language of the Legislature, without considering what might have been the intention, if the words themselves are clear. The case which has been cited to us by Mr. McCulloch, is even a stronger case than the present one, because it is to be observed that in that case the order of the Insolvent Court for the prisoner to be kept in custody at the suit of the named creditor, was an order made in consequence of similar misconduct to that which is punishable here under Section 50 by imprisonment on the criminal side of the gaol; for there is this distinction between the English Act and the Indian Act, that misconduct for which here a person may be sentenced to imprisonment on the criminal side of the gaol under section 50, is punishable in England by his being made liable to detention by a named creditor for the period of three years, instead of two years, which is allowed for misconduct under the section corresponding with section 51 of the Indian Act. Therefore the case in England, where it was held by the three Judges that in order to carry into effect the adjudication of an Insolvent Court, under section 77, for misconduct similar to that for which a party would be liable in India to be imprisoned on the criminal side of the goal, under section 50, a creditor must proceed to execution, and thus acquire the power, through the process of the Court, of arresting or retaining the insolvent, was really a stronger case than the one now before us. It appears to me that we cannot get over the language of this Act, and it is clear that in order to carry into effect the order of the Insolvent Court under section 51, there must be a detention under the process of the Court, under which alone a creditor can ordinarily detain, and that the order of the Court cannot be held to operate as being a detention of him at the suit of that creditor. Then there would be the hardship which has been pointed out by Mr. McCulloch, namely, that if the order of the Court was to operate as a detention of the insolvent at the suit of the creditor, there is no power of ordering the creditor to maintain the insolvent, because the creditor may say, "I am not willing" or "I am not seeking to detain him, and I have taken no proceedings in order to detain him," and thus the insolvent might be kept in custody without having that provision for his subsistence which it was clear it was the intention of the Legislature should be made for him if he was kept in prison by virtue of the provisions of section 51 of the Act. It is not necessary for us on the present occasion to determine what procedure it would be necessary for the creditor to take, or what procedure he might take, if he were now desirous of keeping the insolvent in prison. It is enough for us that up to the present time, two months having elapsed since the order of the learned Commissioner was made, he has taken no steps to detain the insolvent, but has left the matter to the operation of the order which was made by the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court. I think that no legal ground on the present occasion has been shown for any longer detention of the prisoner in custody, and that he must be discharged.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I am quite of the same opinion. Looking at the language of section 51, by which it would appear to be doubtful whether the words "at the suit" of the creditor means more than at the instance of the creditor, the Insolvent Court has power to adjudge that as to certain debts an insolvent shall be discharged as soon as he shall have been in custody at the suit of the opposing creditor for such a period or periods, not exceeding two years, as the Court shall direct; but when we look at the language of section 52 it becomes clear that the words "at the suit" of the creditor mean something more than at the instance of the creditor. They mean that there shall have been a suit and that this suit shall have arrived at such a stage that—if the imprisonment is at once to be effected—the creditor might enforce his decree by imprisonment in the same manner as he might have done if this Act had not been passed. And what makes it quite clear I think, is this, that at the moment of adjudication under section 51 the insolvent is present in Court, and if it had been intended by the Legislature that the order under section 51 should operate as instantaneous imprisonment it would be impossible to attach their natural meaning to the words that occur in section 52, namely, that he should be "liable to be arrested and charged in custody at the suit of any one or more creditors." Those are not the words which one would expect to find if the order of the Court was to operate as instantaneous imprisonment; and that conclusion is still further strengthened by the latter part of the section, which provides that when such period shall have expired the insolvent shall be entitled "to the benefit and protection of this Act, notwithstanding that he may have been out of actual custody during all or part of the time mentioned in such order," contemplating a state of things which would clearly be impossible if the order of adjudication under section 51 operated, as it is contended, as instantaneous imprisonment;—that he should be entitled "to the benefit of the Act, notwithstanding his being out of actual custody during all or any part of the time mentioned in such order, by reason of such insolvent not having been arrested or detained during such time or any part thereof." It clearly appears that what was contemplated was that there should be a suit, and that upon that suit the creditor, if he is a judgment creditor and has taken out execution upon his judgment, may at once enforce that execution, supposing it not to have been stayed by order of the High Court under section 49. If it has been stayed by order of the Court under section 49, he will in the first instance have to apply to that Court for leave to proceed in carrying out his execution, and upon obtaining such leave he would be entitled to execute his decree in the same manner as he would have been if the Insolvent Act had not passed. Therefore it appears to me that, looking especially at section 52, there is no reason whatever for saying that this prisoner is not entitled to his discharge forthwith. The prisoner was then discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SHIP "IOLAR."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg you will insert the following:—I wish, through your valuable paper, to contradict the report of the Captain G. Wright, late master of the ship *Iolar*, which foundered at sea. On the 1st January 1868 spoke the *Moonbeam* with the crew of the *Iolar* on board. The mate hailed the ship, and asked how many he had on board, and the mate understood 7, and I said I would take 4. In passing I hailed myself, and asked how many have you above your crew? He replied 27. Then I offered to take part if he would send them on board, as we had not any boats that would float, they having been stove. We compared longitude, as it is generally done with ships passing.

G. S. THOMPSON, Chief Mate.
JOHN WEBSTER, Carpenter.
DANIEL WOOD
JAMES HILL
WILLIAM WILLIAMS
RICHARD CARK
WILLIAM HALL
ISAAC LEE.
Captain R. WHITBURN.
Barque *Exonion*

Bombay, 31st Jany. 1868.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—31st JAN.

(BEFORE R H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Sheik Hoossein was charged with assaulting one Anee, woman. The orisoner urged in defence that he had been drunk and did not know what he did. His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the defendant guilty, and fined him Rs. 10.

OBSTRUCTING AN OFFICER ON DUTY.—Nanabhoy Heerjeebhoy and Framjee Ruttonjee were charged with wilfully obstructing or impeding an officer of the G. I. P. Railway Company while in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Robert Cooper, Station Master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Byculla, stated that on Sunday last, on arrival from Bombay of the Bandora train at 2 P. M., some passengers had to be got into third class carriages. He went to the prisoners and told them to shift up on the seat where they were to make room for more passengers. The first then turned round and said there were sixty passengers then in the train and he would allow no more in. Witness told him there were not thirty passengers altogether in the train; still he refused to allow the passengers to get in, and stood at the entrance to the seats. The second defendant did the same. He repeatedly told the prisoners to let the passengers in, but they refused to move. Witness told the prisoners that he should have them taken out of the train at once, when the first defendant said, "Who are, and what are you? Do you think I am a robber that you can pull me out of the train." The passengers went in, but they all had to stand up in the centre. He locked the door, and ordered the bell to be rung for the start, but considering that he might never see the prisoners again, he ordered the train to be stopped, and then told the prisoners to get out of the train, but they refused. The second defendant urged the first not to get out. Witness called the police, and they went into the carriage and ordered the prisoners out, but they would not go; the first defendant got hold of the bars of a third class carriage. Witness went in himself and asked them again to come out, but they refused to do so. Ultimately he got them in custody of Mr. Smith, Police Inspector on the G. I. P. Railway line.

The evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution being of a contradictory nature, His Worship had no alternative but to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. Ghandheebhoy Jehanghir appeared on behalf of the defence.

FORT POLICE COURT—31st JANUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

COMBINING TO DISOBEY LAWFUL COMMANDS.—Goram Salam and three other native seamen of the ship *Louisa* were charged with combining to disobey lawful commands. The case against the three prisoners was proved in a satisfactory manner, and they were sentenced to hard labour for eight weeks. The fourth prisoner was discharged.

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—John James and three other seamen of the British ship *Impulse* were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The defendants stated that they were unable to work on account of sickness. His Worship sent them for examination to Dr. Sydney Smith, Police Surgeon, who considered that they might all do duty, but that it should be made as light as possible for the few days they might be under treatment, as they were somewhat indisposed. The Captain expressed his willingness to take the men back on board and place them under medical treatment, but they refused to go on board, and were sentenced to four weeks imprisonment each.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, January 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Beveridge, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

Major C. J. Prescott, Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, during Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Anderson's absence on sick leave to Europe, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the act XXIV and XXV Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 10, is pleased to nominate James Innes Minchin, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations only.

The Reverend W. G. Cowie, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to retire from the service, on medical certificate, from the 8th January 1868.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, is granted fifteen months' leave to proceed to England on medical certificate.

Mr. B. Lf Rice, Inspector of Schools, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction during Mr Garrett's absence.

Assistant Surgeon L. Cameron, of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency in addition to his own duties (vice Assistant Surgeon J. C. Morice), with effect from the 11th ultimo.

Captain W. Phaire, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade in Oudh, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, from the 31st ultimo, vice Captain F. K. Hawkins, who has vacated his appointment.

Colonel C. L. Showers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the charge of the Gwalior Political Agency as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner, Chumbulpore District, Central Provinces, has passed a creditable examination in the Orya language.

Mr. G. Cordery assumed charge of the Hyderabad Residency as a temporary arrangement, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Lieutenant A. F. Dobbs, of the Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam.

Mr. T. L. Hill, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, has been granted eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with fourteen days' preparatory leave from the 23rd November last.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Hyde received charge of the Offices of Mint Master and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, from Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton, A. B., M. D., who at the same time received charge of the Superintendent of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, from Surgeon H. W. Graham.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Financial. India Office;
No. 455. *London, the 16th December* 1867.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your Financial Letter of the 1st October last, No. 217, recommending that, in lieu of gratuities at present granted, moderate compassionate allowances, not exceeding Rs. 4 per mensem, should be conferred upon all servants of Government in the inferior and ineligible grades, who may be thrown out of employment on the reductions of establishment after completing thirty years' service.

2. I concur with your Government that servants discharged from no fault of their own after completing so long a period of service as thirty years, have a claim to liberal treatment, and I therefore sanction the grant to them of compassionate allowances as proposed by you.—I have, &c.,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Surgeon Major Thomas Maxwell, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 4th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £292 per annum, from the 23rd January 1868.

In continuation of Government General Order No. 55, dated 17th January 1868, the following further extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 17th December 1867, page 6879, is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*" *of the 17th December* 1867, *page* 6879. WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 17th December 1867.

"The dates of promotion from Second Captain to Captain of the Officers of the late Indian Engineers, who were transferred to the Royal Artillery in the Gazette of the 29th April 1862,* should be as under, and not as therein stated, viz.:—

Madras.

Edward Holbechs Conchman, 6th April 1859. George Beresford Brydges Holmes, 31st May 1859.
Walter Stuart Mann, 31st May 1859.
Charles Macleod John Thornton, 10th February 1860.
William Fergusson Cubitt, 22nd February 1860.
John de Courcy Sinclair, 30th April 1860.
George Carleton 11th July 1860.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cadell, 1st September 1860.
Edward William Dance, 15th September 1860.
Robert Morton, 31st December 1860.
Napier George Campbell, 13th January 1861.
John Ramsay James Robertson, 1st February 1861.
Richard George Frederick Honegan, 13th February 1861.
Phillip Dassie Horne, 19th February 1861.
John Richard Magrath, 18th February 1861.
John McKenzie Macintyre, 24th February 1861.
George Gunning John Campbell, 18th September 1861.
William James Radford, 14th September 1861.
James Blair, 25th September 1861.

Bombay.

Herbert Bruce Sandford, 14th February 1859.
John Clements Hailes, 8th May 1859.
Brevet Major Thomas Tronchard Haggard, 13th May 1859.
Robert Alexander Morse, 14th August 1859.
David Greenhill Anderson, 12th October 1859.
Joseph Shekleton, 3rd March 1860.
Charles James Barton, 11th April 1860.
George Brown Mellersh, 30th June 1860.
Thomas Bayly Gibbard, 19th December 1860.
Peter Daniell Marett, 18th February 1861.
William Henry Sames, 18th February 1861.
Arthur Blunt, 18th February 1861.
Robert Charles Battiscombe, 18th February 1861.
Babington Augustus Bayly, 18th February 1861.
James Kenny Henderson, 18th February 1861.
Edward Spread Besmish, 18th February 1861.
Charles Clarke, 18th February 1861.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

"The dates of promotion from Second Captain to Captain of the Officers of the late Indian Engineers, who were transferred to the Royal Engineers in the Gazette of the 29th April 1862,* should be as under, and not as therein stated, viz.":—

Madras.

Brevet Major Richard Hieram Sankey, 29th June 1861.
John Goddard, 25th September 1861.
John Frederick Fisher, 3rd September 1861.

Bombay.

John Salusbury Trevor, 15th June 1860.
Henry St. Clair Wilkins, 29th July 1860.
Edmund Southey, 16th August 1860.
David Johnson Naunyth, 16th August 1861.
Alexander Davidson, 18th February 1861.
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Archibald Ballard, C. B., 18th February 1861.
Richard Edward Forbes Cotgrave, 18th February 1861.
Joseph Rogers Soady, 18th February 1861.
Charles James Merriman, 3rd May 1861.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Brigadier General G. DeSansmarez, Commanding the Northern District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Brigadier General T. Grant, C. B., whose tenure of command will expire on the 29th February 1868.

REVISED SCALES FOR THE WARRANT GRADES.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, staff and furlough pay, retiring and family pensions for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates which will have effect from the 1st instant:—

Pay and allowances and Staff Pay.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "Warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "Warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house-rent, will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department, where no other special departmental staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant day and allowances a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without, in the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed, as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

Grades.	Net or Warrant pay.	Indian Warrant allowances.	Warrant pay and allowances.	Staff pay when effective and not receiving consolidated pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	120	180	300	200	500
Assistant Commissary	75	150	225	150	375
Deputy Assistant Commissary	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor	50	50	100	60	160
Sub-Conductor	40	40	8	45	125

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances will be calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. The extra staff allowance of Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 to premanent Conductors of the 1st and 2nd class, will continue to be paid as heretofore in the Ordnance Department.

10. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay will, when on leave, be subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

Furlough and invalid pay, retired and wound pensions.

11. The annual furlough pay and retired pensions will be the same according to grades, and will be payable in British currency. The invalid pay can only be drawn in India.

The wound pensions will be those laid down in Government General Order No. 557 of 22nd May 1867.

Rates.

Grades.	Annual furlough pay and retired pension.	Invalid monthly pay.	Annual wound pension.
	£	Rs.	£
Deputy Commissary	180	240	100
Assistant Commissary	120	175	70
Deputy Assistant Commissary	90	140	50
Conductor	75	100	35
Sub-Conductor	60	80	25

12. The foregoing rates of *Invalid Pay* and *Retired Pensions* will be specially allowed to have retrospective effect from the 1st January 1866.

Widows' Pensions.

13. These will by allowed at annuall rates in Europe and monthly rates in India, and will be as follows:—

Grades.	Annually in Europe.	Monthly in India.
	£	Rs.
Widow of a Deputy Commissary	36	30
Ditto Assistant Commissary	30	30
Ditto Deputy Assistant Commissary	20	25
Ditto Conductor	20	20
Ditto Sub-Conductor	15	15

14. The issue of these pensions can only be sanctioned on affidavits that the husbands did not die, possessed of property to the following amounts, viz.:—

Deputy Commissary	Rs. 30,000
Assistant Commissary	10,000
Deputy Assistant Commissary and junior grades	7,500

15. The periods of service entitling Warrant Officers to retiring pensions, will in future be—

28 Years' total service in Europe and India, including 12 years in the department.
25 Years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the department.
24 Years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the department.

In all other respects, the existing rules regarding retired pensions and invalid pay will remain unchanged. All Warrant Officers at present on the establishment will be allowed the option of electing the old or new periods of service.

16 Warrant Officers holding veteran commissions will be allowed the benefit of any rates of pay or pension to which they may be at present entitled, if in excess of the revised rates now sanctioned.

17. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of Government General Order No. 632 of the 8th August 1834, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Malcolm Barrow, Bombay Staff Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Colonel William Ashburner, Bombay Cavalry, 19th January 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 29 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1863, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles Vernon Jenkins, and Captain James Andrews Mouat Biggs, 20th Jan 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1863, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant William Snow and Lieutenant Trewren Hatton Scott 20th Jan. 1868.

MR. SAMUELSON, M. P., ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

(Extracted from a Parliamentary Return just published.)

To the Right Hon'ble LORD R. MONTAGU, Vice President of the Committee of Education.

MY LORD,—The progress of continental manufactures and the elements of that progress, including more especially the theoretical and technical instruction of continental nations, are subjects so evidently beyond the scope of any single person, even if ample time be granted, that in complying with your request that I would make known the experience of my recent visit to some of the industrial and educational establishments abroad, I can offer no more than a sketch which at the best may be of some service to more competent observers as a partial outline of the ground to be investigated by them at greater leisure and on more adequate preparation.

I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which the most detailed information on every point connected with the industry and education of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Belgium, was afforded to me by the various public departments of those countries, and by the proprietors of every factory, and the teachers and managers of every school which I visited. Our own representatives also, including the gentlemen in charge of the British department of the International Exhibition at Paris, appreciated fully the importance of the inquiry in which I was engaged. I received the most cordial assistance from them, and many will, no doubt, contribute valuable information in reply to the questions referring to technical education which have been addressed to them by our public departments.

Before leaving England I revisited several manufacturing towns of the north, and also Nottingham and on the Continent, after a brief inspection of the lace-works of St. Pierre, near Calais, and some preparatory study of the iron, cotton, and silk manufactures exhibited at the Champs de Mars, and visits to some of the large works in and around Paris, I saw the great iron works of Monsieur Schneider at Creuzot; the schools and some of the factories of Lyons; several important iron-works and ribbon factories at St. Etienne; Mulhouse, in its more important industrial and educational features; the Ecole d'Horlogerie, and other schools of Geneva; the admirable schools of Winterthur, and the great manufactory of spinning machinery in that town; the Polytechnic Institution, and the schools of Stuttgard; the great locomotive factory at Esslingen; several of the coal-pits and metallurgical establishments of Westphalia, including the steel-works of Krupp and of Bochum, and the schools at the latter place; the trade school at Crefeld; Gladbach as a principal centre of the cotton manufactures of Germany; and Verviers, as representing some of the more important departments of the woollen manufactures of Belgium. The mining districts and iron-works in Belgium have so recently been described by Messrs. Creed and Williams, that I limited my inquiries at Brussels, and through Monsieur Havrez, one of the Government mining engineers at Charleroi, to some questions relating to education and mining statistics, which those gentlemen did not include in their inquiry. On my return to France, I saw several of the primary schools and the combined elementary and trade schools of St. Nicolas, as well as the Ecole Turgot and College Chaptal in Paris; and I obtained such detailed information respecting the three Ecoles des Arts et Metiers at Chalons, Angers, and Aix, from former pupils of those schools, and from other sources, that I do not regret so much as I should otherwise have done, my inability to visit one of them. The same remark will apply to the great iron-works of the Moselle. But it was a great disappointment that I was unable to inspect the Polytechnicum of Zurich, which was closed until the middle of this month, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera. Death attributed to excessive brain excitement during a visit to the International Exhibition, has quite recently deprived that institution of Professor Schroeter, whose celebrity as a teacher of mechanical engineering has been one of the chief causes of its having so rapidly obtained a great European reputation.

Already at Manchester, I found reason to rate more highly than I had been inclined to do from the published statistics, the growing importance of continental competition in some of those branches of manufacture which we have been accustomed to regard as peculiarly our own, and I could not refuse to accept the evidence which forced itself upon me, of the injury which has resulted to the interests of our working population from some of the strikes supported by the great trades unions. Powerful as their organisation is for good when judiciously directed, the responsibility of the officers and members of such corporations as that of the Amalgamated Engineers, and others of similar importance, is alk the more serious when its resources are employed in sustaining such strikes as that which took place last year in the locomotive factory of Messrs. Beyer and Peacock of Gorton. Until its occurrence more than half of the engines constructed by them were exported, but since that period the foreign trade has been diverted more than ever to other countries whose natural advantages are far inferior to ours. The works of of Messrs. Beyer also afford evidence of the unfortunate result to the artisans of another strike; I allude to that of the iron workers in the West Ridi ng of Yorkshire. The necessity of obtaining materials directed the attention of those gentlemen, and of others similarly placed, to the iron works of Sweden and St. Etienne; and the importation of superior qualities of iron and steel for the construction of machinery has not ceased with the occurrence which originated it.

I visited the great print works of Messrs. Potter at Dinting, which produce nearly three quarters of a million yards of printed calicoes weekly. I shall revert to them in speaking of those of Mulhouse, and will only notice in this place the complaint of their proprietors, that the restrictive and levelling tendency of the trade organisation of the printers prevents them from turning their attention to branches of their trade which they could otherwise pursue with success. It would certainly appear that a trade rule which limits the number of assistants and enforces a uniform rate of wages of 45*s.* per week to men of such varied skill, that the value of their labour is estimated to range between 30*s.* and 100*s.*, on the basis of the former rate as an average, must be prejudicial, both to the employers and to all the workers, except those of the most limited capacity. I was told that the more skilled men were beginning to weary of these inflexible rules. It is certain that out of Great Britain no trade could prosper if it were trammelled with such artificial obstacles to progress.

In cotton spinning and weaving, no improvements have been made recently, except in such details of the construction of machinery as were called for by the general substitution of short staples during the cessation of the American cotton supply. What surprised me more than anything else was the great comparative success of the co-operative spinning mills, erected and conducted almost exclusively by workmen. Nearly all of them (and they contain several hundred thousand spindles) have worked without loss, and in many instances with a moderate profit, since the commencement of the civil war in the United States—a period which has tried so severely the resources of many of our most wealthy and experienced cotton spinners. It is remarkable that in the production of cotton and woollen machinery, which has not been subject to strikes, the vast manufactories of Messrs. Platt, Messrs. Curtis, and others, hold their own in foreign markets, in spite of an active continental competition. How valuable the export trade must have been to the numerous artisans employed in it during the late difficult times at home, will be obvious to them, and deserves the anxious consideration of all who desire to promote the welfare of our working population.

It would be difficult to find anywhere abroad more comfortable cottages than those of recent construction inhabited by the working people of Oldham, and some other towns in the neighbourhood of Manchester. They contrast favourable with the foetid courts of Manchester and of the older manufacturing towns. It is, however, to be regretted that they have not the advantage of such gardens as those of the cites ouvrieres of Mulhouse, kept in such order as Englishmen would keep them.

The various classes in connection with the Science and Art Department of South Kensington were in vacation throughout Lancashire. I had, however, the opportunity of seeing the admirable buildings at Oldham devoted to these classes, and of conversing with some of the managers of the Oldham School, and with Mr. Angell, the master of the day shcool in connection with the mechanics' institute at Manchester, who is also a teacher of science. The majority of the pupils of the Oldham school are boys and men from the works of Messrs. Platt, who assured me that since the establishment of this and other kindred institutions, the moral tone of the workmen has been sensibly raised, and that they are a nursery for foreman, and for mechanics, engaged in the confidential occupation of the erection of machinery abroad. Mathematical instruction was, however, all but absent, and consequently no provision made for the higher education so essential to the directors as distinguished from the mere superintendents and superior workmen employed in an engineering establishment.

That any attempt to teach mathematics or theoretical and applied mechanics must necessarily be unsuccessful in these and similar schools under the present conditions, appears to me (and I found that Mr. Angell's practical experience confirmed my opinion) to be obvious. The science teaching under the Minutes of the Privy Council is designed for those classes of the population who received their education in the elementary schools, and that education does not carry them far enough to understaud the processes of reasoning, the language, if I may use the expression, of the mathematical sciences. Unfortunately it is too true, that if the full benefit of these courses were thrown open to pupils of a higher condition in life, these would, in the great majority of cases, be as little prepared by previous training as the artisans are, to avail themselves of scientific instruction. An engineer of Manchester stated that the young men whom he receives as apprentices with large premiums, and who have been brought up at our higher schools, come to him ignorant, not only of the most elementary mathematics, but of the ordinary rules of arithmetic.

In contrasting what I saw at Leeds and the older seats of the woollen manufacture with the worsted spinning and weaving factories at Bradford, I had no difficulty in comprehending how it happens that continental competition is being far more seriously felt in the former than in the latter department of the woollen trade. In the woollen manufacture proper everything has stiffened into tradition and routine. The most enlightened and enterprising manufacturers are discouraged by the passive resistance of their old-fashioned overlookers and other "leading hands." Even in those cases where improved machinery is introduced, it is not used to the utmost advantage. One result is, that the spinners and manufacturers of Belgium are exporting woollen yarns and cloths, valued at nearly 2,000,000*l.* annually to this country, produced from wools, a great portion of which are first imported from our colonies and transshipped to countries into London and shipped thence to Antwerp. I was told by the President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce that the discouragement arising from these conditions is so great that the more enterprising young men refuse to engage in the woollen manufacture, and enter one or other of the numerous branches of industry which have recently sprung up in Leeds, and to which the maintenance of its prosperity is principally due.

It is not surprising under these circumstances that the manufacturers of Leeds, through their Chamber of Commerce, should urge the necessity of giving a more free and scientific training to its rising generation.

At Bradford all is different. The worsted manufacture, a comparatively young trade, is carried on with the newest appliances, in factories admirably

A FRENCH ESTIMATE OF THE STATE OF EUROPE AT THE CLOSE OF 1867.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Times.)

In a review of the state of Europe at the close of 1867, the *Presse* examines summarily the position of the great Powers, the interests which are likely to influence their policy, and what danger of war (if any) may be involved in it. First of all there is Austria. But if any country has a paramount interest in the maintenance of peace, it is assuredly Austria. War would seriously disturb the work of internal reconstruction to which her statesmen are applying themselves energetically and successfully. It is only by peace that her institutions can be renovated and her prosperity and her influence in the world restored. It may then be taken as certain that no motive whatever, save the defence of her territory from foreign aggression, will make Austria take up arms. Since the cession of Venetia there is no possible cause of conflict between her and France. Indeed, there are no great questions in which the interests of both countries are not identical, whether it be the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, the temporal independence of the Papacy, or generally the preservation of tranquillity in Europe. Austria, like France, has nothing to expect from war; she contemplates no conquests, and she knows that her influence depends only on the development of her internal resources. France and Austria may be considered at this moment as the two resting-points of general peace—as constituting the conservative element of Europe; and it is the apprehension of more intimate relations between the two Powers that keeps in check those who would be disposed to set little value on peace.

I regret that the writer of this review, M. Cucheval-Clarigny, does not deem it proper to bestow the same unqualified praise on England. We had thought the notion about English jealousy of France had nearly died out; but England, according to M. Clarigny, still oscillates between that incurable vice and her absolute inability to dispense with the alliance of France as the means of defending her most important interests. The experience of 1849 has not been lost on the statesmen of England, and the satisfaction she felt in checking French policy cost her ten years of apprehensions from the preponderance Russia acquired in the East. France and England fought together in the Crimea. But France made Italy independent in spite of England, and that independence secured her southern frontier. England it was that, with a view to deprive France of any benefit from what she has done, brought about Italian unity; and the feeling that prompted her was the same that made her applaud the progress of the power of Prussia. There is nothing, however, to apprehend from England, though her motives for desiring the maintenance of peace are not of a very exalted character. England looks less to her jealousies, and even her affections, than to her material interests. Perturbation in Europe would be so prejudicial to her commerce, and endanger so seriously what M. Clarigny terms "the fragile edifice of her prosperity," that it is certain England will always be for the maintenance or the prompt re-establishment of peace. Whatever sympathies she may profess for the Italian revolutionists and the success of M. Bismark, England will make no more sacrifice for either the one or the other than she made to save Denmark. Political men in England are fond of declaiming against France; but they do so as a preventive, to make her reflect and apprehend their opposition should France push too far her ambitious designs. With all that they are not blind to the possible consequences of excessive aggrandizement on the part of Prussia. The evident designs of M. Bismark on Holland are not less perilous to England than those which they attach to the possession of Antwerp by France. The experience of 1854 taught the English that they were powerless to defend Constantinople without the aid of France. Their anti-Papal fanaticism and their sympathies with Prussia will not, however, lead them into any enterprise against France, unless they believe Belgium to be menaced. France, then has nothing to fear from England; but neither has she anything to hope from her, save homilies and platonic wishes for the maintenance of tranquillity. If the statesmen who now govern England were more solidly established in power, and had not before them the prospect of a general election, they would not openly espouse Prussia to the prejudice of the conference, and place the right of the Papacy under the common safeguard of Europe. That they have not done so arises from fear of rousing the Protestant feeling at home; but their influence will never be exerted save in a pacific sense; and the more Russia discloses her designs, the more will England be disposed to approach nearer to France.

It is undeniable that a coolness has arisen between Russia and France. In recognition of the honourable manner in which Russia has acted towards her since the Crimean war, France desired to meet her legitimate views in respect of the East. Hence the collective note of October last, which France did not hesitate to sign, whatever regret she may have felt at separating from England and Austria. She refused, however, to go further than the object she had at heart—the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations,—or do anything which would prejudice the authority of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. Russia was displeased by that forbearance, and her displeasure is manifest from the language of her press. But does it follow that peace is seriously endangered? Russia knows right well that she cannot go to Constantinople but with the consent of France or of England; and as she has nothing to offer to either the one or the other which would be a sufficient compensation for the perils involved in the destruction of the Turkish empire, she has never conceived any serious hopes of it; and her disappointment cannot be very intense. She has had, moreover, to renounce the conquest of Constantinople by force of arms; what she wants is to make the Christians take it from Turkey in order to transfer it to herself; and the question is, does she anticipate difficulties serious enough to prevent any Power from coming to the aid of the Sultan?

Against France Prussia has no grievance. France has accepted completed facts, and has allowed Prussia to profit by all their legitimate consequences. It is not France that stops the aggrandizement of Prussia on the Main, but the Treaty of Prague. If Prussia only wants to preserve what she has conquered she has nothing to apprehend from France, and there is no danger to peace. Were Prussia to disarm she would give a pledge of universal concord. The preparations made by her are, then, among the most disquieting symptoms of the present situation. Any attempt made by Prussia to destroy the danger of seeing the eastern shores of the Mediterranean in the hands of Russia were as imminent as ever. In raising my voice at such a critical time as the present I am actuated by a sense of duty, and by the conviction that, having held various high offices in my own country, I am in a position to portray matters as they really stand. The testimony I am about to offer is the fruit of 25 years' experience gained in the highest offices of the Civil Service—as Grand Vizier, Minister of Justice, High Chancellor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, member of the Privy Council, and private secretary to the Sultan and his predecessor. I flatter myself that I can supply Europe, deceived as she is by Russia and the Porte itself, with reliable intelligence respecting the principal cause of the evils now overwhelming the East and threatening to become incurable.

"The origin of the mischief is the peculiar form of government, unlike any that exists in other despotic States. Unlimited as is the power of the Porte, it is not vested in the Sultan, but in a handful of dignitaries, not at all concerned about the success and respectability of his rule. Those dignitaries form a set of statesmen who, for a period of 25 years, have alternately relieved each other in office. By persuading the Sultan he cannot do without them they have actually succeeded in immuring him in his palace and cutting him off from the rest of the world. For many years past the Sultan reigns, but the Cabinet rules. The more completely to enjoy their omnipotence those dignitaries have removed all talented persons from responsible situations, thus leading the foreign Ambassadors to believe that there are not able men or intelligent men to be found in Turkey. Nay, more, they have imbued the Sultan himself with this conviction, and, notwithstanding his dislike to them, he cannot summon up courage enough to dismiss them. Europe, he thinks, has been so long accustomed to transact business with them, and might be dissatisfied were he to appoint others. It may be easily imagined that the parties interested in confirming him in this mistake do not scruple to derive advantage from it. These old dignitaries have no policy they can call their own, but are mainly guided by the representatives of the foreign Powers. Their very continuance in office depends upon ambassadorial caprice. A Grand Vizier is deposed for disobliging a foreign consul. In the provinces things are equally gloomy. Ignorant, unpopular, and corrupt men are appointed Governors if they can only boast the protection of a Minister. Everywhere there is corruption and lavish expenditure; whoever has interest at Court need fear no punishment. The people are weighed down by taxes, and from time to time utterly cleared out by the imposition of extraordinary tributes. They are decimated by conscription, and brought to the verge of despair through the illegal practices of their rulers. The department of Public Finance, being entirely without supervision, is administered in such a way as to dry up the very sources of wealth; justice is but an empty name in the tribunals; and the most complete despotism and incapacity are rife in every branch of the civil service. Led astray by her agents, and deceived by Russian intrigues, Europe believes it is the Christians alone who take up arms against her. Nothing can be more erroneous than this. The Mussulman, being subject to the same bad government as the Christian, comes in for an equal share of tyranny, and, if the truth must be told, is even worse off than his neighbour, having no foreign Embassies and Consulates to take care of him. Notwithstanding the protections awarded to the Christians, the policy pursued by the great Powers towards Turkey has benefitted none but Russia. By looking after the interests of the Christian alone, and leaving the Mussulmans to be preyed upon by arbitrary officials, they are sowing the seeds of discord, setting one portion of the population against the other and preparing the way for events equally disadvantageous to both. For this result Russia is waiting, having long undermined the country by her indirect and unlawful influence. Civil war once broken out, Russia will take the field, will meet the armies of the West on Turkish soil, and make all provinces of the Ottoman Empire the theatre of a terrible struggle, which may end in the fall of a State of 36,000,000 people. Unless speedily amended, such will be the consequence of the improvident policy adopted by the Western Cabinets.

"Russia, always true to her ambitious traditions, follows up her scheme of aggrandizement with unremitting zeal. Daily she instils poison into the veins of our body politic. Having numerous agents, whose action is directed by her Ambassador at Constantinople, she avails herself of every opportunity to turn it to her own account. She makes both Europe and the Porte play into her hands. She stations troops on our frontier, endeavours to beget revolution—openly at Crete and secretly in Bulgaria—and is now pitting Servia against us, supplying her with the means of creating a disturbance. She sides with Greece, is on the alert in Thessaly and Epirus, and gives us trouble in Chios, Samos, Montenegro, and the Danubian Principalities. I may here observe that Russia, by fostering revolution in the East, has forfeited all right to blame the Poles, and their exertions in the cause of right and justice. Not content with this, she is coquetting with Prussia and the United States, always keeping in view the events that may come to pass in the East. What does Europe expect to arise from such extreme tention? Europe stands by irresolute does not know what to do, and apparently wants to be guided by circumstances and international jealousies. In the meantime Russia profits by it all, and with great strength and astuteness levels the way to aggrandizement and predominant power.

"In this deplorable state of things the only salve to be applied is the one so anxiously desired by the population, and so often promised and never administered by the Government. It is a radical reform of the institutions of the State. Thus far the Porte, when pressed for political concessions, has always evaded the demand by inventing the pretext that the Sultan does not see the necessity of change, and that Mahomedan fanaticism would not put up with it; but every one in Turkey is aware that, whatever the Sultan may think of the expediency of taking the step, he is not in a position to oppose it. Whether his Ministers are acting wisely or unwisely, he cannot influence them. By virtue of certain *firades*, the Ministers are positively authorized, in case of necessity, to use the unlimited power vested in the Sultan without applying to him, and yet be exempt from all personal responsibility. As to the subterfuge of Mussulman fanaticism, it has no foundation whatever. Has the Mussulman population ever restrained the action of the Government in anything? Whatever that fanaticism may be, it never was, nor is now, an opposing element, as may be proved by reference to numerous facts.

"Foreigners can scarcely comprehend what a chaos the East has become. Both the Christians and Mussulmans are sorely excited, complaining of the existing order of things. Yet both have evidently the same interests, and can only hope to promote their prosperity by making a common stand against the onslaught Russia is meaning. This is a truth more generally acknowledged than it seems. With the exception, perhaps, of a portion of the Greeks, all Christian subjects of the Porte, far from wishing the downfall of the State, are only desirous to achieve such an improvement as shall alleviate their woes. The Bulgarians are opposed to the insurrection in Crete, and if any *emeutes* have taken place among them, it was Russia who originated them. The Armenians, being immersed in commerce, are not at all belligerently inclined. The Greeks are the only people, encouraged by the kingdom bearing their name, and supported by Russia, dream of the resurrection of the Byzantine Empire. They have yet to learn that even were it possible to revive that ancient structure they would be unable to rule so many different nationalities, all hostile to them.

"To work for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and promote at the same time its dismemberment is to stultify one's-self. Yet such is the course now held by more than one of the Powers which signed the Treaty of 1856. Turkey to be saved needs sweeping reforms, which her present antiquated ministers will be unable to carry out. That Cabinet which has no position in the country can boast of no influence or sympathy out of it, can only rely upon petty intrigues to maintain itself, and has far too much to do with the prolongation of its existence to consider the interests of the State and people. Fortunately there are enough practical and intelligent men in the country, known to the Sultan and enjoying public confidence, who would be able and willing to undertake the great work of revival. But to set this enterprise afoot we need either a direct intervention of the foreign Powers, or a domestic revolution, or the initiative of the Sultan, aided by the sympathies of Europe. The latter alternative would be by far the most beneficial, and might solve in a pacific way a question so complicated in itself, and which by reacting upon to European balance of power will ultimately engross the attention of the entire world.

"Receive the assurance, &c., "ZIYA BEY."

An incident has occurred at Aldershot, according to a military contemporary, which indicates how the system of buying and selling posts of public trust has corrupted the sense of honour among those who follow the profession of arms. For some reason not explained a captain has been forced out of the King's Dragoon Guards in the ordinary course, after sending in his papers, the unfortunate officer would receive the full and illegal price of his commission. In this case the senior subaltern, we are told, has been put up to buy at the regulation price, or in other words, for once, and because it will inflict a fine on the outgoing officer, the law is to be obeyed; but, as the practice of paying in excess of regulation rates on an honourable understanding, honour is put on the shelf. This fact makes manifest the painful aberrations consequent on the purchase system. But let us suppose another case—that the subaltern had insisted on purchasing at the regulation rate where a commission was for sale in the usual course. What would follow? The subaltern so purchasing would be "fattened" by the whole mess. Mr. Broadhead and his friends could not be more viciously disposed towards a recalcitrant knife-grinder than the mess would be towards the man who refused to pay more than "regulation." He would be sent to Coventry; if in the cavalry, perhaps a martinet colonel would suddenly discover that he could not ride, or that all his chargers were fit only for the knacker, or for a horse banquet; if in the infantry, perhaps the same kind of colonel might find that he did not know front from rear, or that he had no control over his men. The truth is, that the purchase system reposes on hypocrisy, that it constitutes a permanent infraction of law, and that it is really hostile to any genuine sentiment of honour.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A TURKISH STATESMAN ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the Berlin Correspondent of the Times.)

That a Turkish statesman should write to a Continental paper to explain the condition of his country, and urge the reforms he considers necessary, is an event in itself calculated to excite wonder and, perhaps, attract attention. How much the more must this be the case at a time when the aspect of European politics is none of the most exhilarating, and when improvement is really required in more quarters than one to prevent matters from getting worse! I believe, therefore, it is not a work of supererogation to acquaint your readers with a letter on the state of Turkey just addressed to the editor of the *Dnsennik Poynanski* by Ziya Bey, a well-known Turkish Liberal. Though a leader of the party styling itself "Young Turkey," the writer is advanced in years, having long held the highest offices under the Porte, and spent an active life in immediate attendance upon successive Sultans. Some time ago he and his party, after long concealing their heterodox leanings, began to avow themselves, and, emboldened by what they thought the necessities of the case, presumed to ask for liberal and even constitutional reform in the European sense of the term. But the season for such a change had not arrived, and the Cabinet looking black upon them, Ziya Bey and some of his political friends had to beat a rather hasty retreat to Paris. From that place he now writes on the subject nearest his heart, selecting for this purpose a Polish paper—probably because the Poles, being the enemies of Russia, are the friends of Turkey, and, indeed, have been earnestly engaged of late in assisting the country they consider their natural ally to escape the storm. Not to mention the Polish Legion employed in watching Bulgaria, and the Polish political police, expressly organized for the detection of supposed Russian conspiracies among the Christian Rayahs, not a few of the Warsaw exiles have recently betaken themselves to Constantinople to serve in military and administrative capacities at the seat of the Ottoman Government. Their countrymen at home being the only connexions Ziya Bey has in the more civilised part of the world, it is to them he sends the missive which is so little in accordance with ordinary practice and self-complacency of Oriental statesmanship. Concerning the soundness of his views I do not presume to offer an opinion. I should not wonder if his remarks were open to criticism, the subject being a most intricate one, and the writer an exile temporarily shut out from the sight of his country and the honours so long enjoyed there. Yet his mode of reasoning is in many respects so new, and the author a man so intimately conversant with the question, that I believe the hearing he demands will be scarcely denied him. His letter runs as follows:—

"Paris, Dec. 18, 1867.

"Sir,—Events in the East are developing fast, and it is possible will produce a crisis in the ensuing Spring detrimental to the peace of Europe. And yet it is only 11 years since a treaty purchased at the cost of so much blood and money has been signed, and the integrity of the Ottoman empire solemnly guaranteed by the European Powers.

"Is the preservation of that empire less important for the maintenance of the balance of power now than 11 years ago? No, it is not. But, in spite of this undeniable truth, it seems as though all the sacrifices made by Europe in 1856 were destined to remain unproductive, and as though

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on cargoes by Steamers and First-Class sailing vessels, at current rates of premium to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in Inpia, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY,
Agent in Bombay.

4, Rampart Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,868	3	2
Do. 1864	406 403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1863	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	153,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order.
OTTO MOLLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 4	do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" demand		1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 9¾d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £20
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 mts' sight above	£20	1s. 10 1/4d.	per Rupee
" 4	do.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 10 5/16d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10 3/16d.	do.
On demand	do.	1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 1/16d. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	"	"	6 per cent.
6 do.	"	"	5 "
3 do.	"	"	4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 18th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,024.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. C. Tart, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—The London Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight at 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. at 1s. 10 3/8d.
3 do. at 1s. 10 5/16d.
2 do. at 1s. 10¼d.
1 do. at 1s. 10 3/16d.
On demand at 1s. 10 1/8d.
On Scotland and Ireland at 1s. 10 1/16d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 10d.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,
Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. at 1s. 10¾d. "
3 do. at 1s. 10 5/16d. "
2 do. at 1s. 10 3/16d. "
1 do. at 1s. 10 1/16d. "
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 10¼d. "
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the half year, fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
And on fixed deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Bills or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 22nd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £727,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,870.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZGERALD, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. BOWMAN, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London..... 80, King William Street.
London Bankers,
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—C. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/2 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/10 5/8 "
3 do. 1/10 5/16 "
2 do. 1/10 1/4 "
1 do. 1/10 3/16 "
On demand 1/10 1/8 "
On Scotland 1/10 1/8 "
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th January 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices on the 2nd floor of the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle. Apply to
20th January, 1868. PELLY & Co.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.
The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chickuldal Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE "TOMAHAWK."
A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*
THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above Paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.
Rate of subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
To Contributors residents,, 14½ "
Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

PUREAERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.
After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient and generally available) the system known as the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—
"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of soluble and organic *substances held in dissolution in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.
The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."
(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."
TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER Cash. WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1	8	2	0
AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1	8	2	0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, formly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made to order to ensure perfect freshness	3	0	8	
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.....	0	14	1	0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.....	1	2	1	4

FRUIT SYRUPS.
Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry	Syrup	Assorted per doz. Rs. 15. 1 4 to 1
Black Currant	do.	
Pine Apple	do.	
Ginger	do.	
Raspberry	do.	
Red Currant	do.	
Lemon	do.	
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.		

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & COM